THE BRAUTY OF THE BACK OF THE NECK

FULL WELL ROUNDED THROATS MAY BE OBTAINED BY DEVOTION TO SIMPLE EXERCISES.

W W W W W

UTTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC. Even more than the complexion do the it and throat need care bestowed upon them, that they may be full and rounded and retain their beautiful and artistic

Devotion to certain exercises is necessary. are no susceptible of development as any must be of the body. Many of the movementssuggested for recuring plump, firm outlines;

The first tiny signs of approaching age are seen in the fine wrinkles on the threat Craw the flogers out in the direction of the ears, gradually increasing the rapidity of De movements.

For developing the muscles on the sides.

For developing the muscles on the sides and press the head hard against the hand, at the same time making a little resistance | When Corsets Are the Most with the hand; that is, push a little with Dangerous to Maturity. the hand against the head, but allow the muscles to overcome the resistance by forcing the head stdeways over the right

Repent this several times and then change to the left hand and to the left side of the neck

To Exercise Both

Muscles at the Same Time.

To exercise both muscles at the same time, place the paims of the hands against the forehead, near the top; press the head up lightly with the hands, but not so hard will overcome the resistance of the hands, ten. and the head come forward and downward. so that the chin will touch the collar-bone.

flagers and put the palms of the hands against the back of the head, high up; and then drop the head forward, press it backward, and at the same time pull forward with the hands, but not so hard but that the muscles on the back of the neck will be able to straighten the head up and carry It backward as far as it can go. In all of these movements take care to

allow the muscular contraction to overcome the resistance, or the muscles will not get the full contraction necessary for rapid development.

To fill in the hollow of the neck above the collar-bone, raise the arms at the side of the body on a level with the shoulder; stretch as far as possible, then move in a small circle, never dipping below the level of the shoulder, the circle not to be more than six or eight inches in diameter.

Let the arms hang relaxed at the side; rape the shoulders as high as possible, then forward, down and backward until a circle is formed. Centinue this for a time, and then reverse the motion.

Stand Perfectly Erect and Take Deep Breaths.

For the next movement draw the arms from the front horizontally, paims up, until the elbows are as far past the sides as possible, but kept down close to the body. Repeat these movements three or four times. The last time, when the elbows are back, beat the chest lightly and quickly niteen or twenty minutes.

perisotly erect and take deep breaths. For what is called the sids-sweep arm exercise, by which all the muscles of the throat and neck are exercised and invigorated. and the joints of the vertabrae of the neck made more supple, stand erect with the arms at the sides, then lift them up vertieally, inflating the lungs as the arms ascend. With the arms in vertical position raise up on the tiptoes and throw the head back, touching at the same time the backs of the hands overhead. As the arms slowly descend, exhale from the lungs,

For the front sweep inflate the lungs as you bring your arms to a vertical position. look up and raise on the tiptoes, keep the albows straight and touch the thumbs when the arms are raised above the head. Exhals as the hands are returned to the sides. Another good exercise which one can practice at almost any time even when riding in the cars, or when walking-turn the head slowly to the right as far as possible. Do not raise or lower the chin. keep the body perfectly quiet. Avoid turnthe shoulders. Turn the head back to position; then turn to the left in same way; any movement of the shoulders while turning the head is to be avoided. Cold Water and Brisk

Rubbing the Best Tonic.

Few women realize how much cold water and brisk rubbing beautify the skin of one's threat and neck. Even those who cannot stand the shock of an entire cold bath each morning, would do well to accustom themselves to taking one to the waist. If warm water is preferred, finish off with a dash of cold water. Rub briskly. The cold water and brisk rubbing make the flesh hard and firm, improve the texture of the skin and often have a wonderful effect in removing the blotchy appearanc of the skin, ch is such an affliction to a girl with an otherwise pretty neck.

Some Opinions About the Beauty of Swan Throats.

There is a variety of opinions about the beauty of a long neck. Its advocates inbeauty of a long neck. Its advocates in-sist that it gives grace and an aristocratic bearing, and that the decadance of necks since the time of Joshua Reynolds marks falling off in feminine loveliness.

Consuelo, Duchess of Mariborough,

Consusio, Duchess or Mariborough, brought long necks, or "swan throats," into fashionable favor in London, and when she first appeared in her famous poarl necklace of seven strings, buttoned at the back with seven big diamonds set on a band of gold exactly four and one-fourth inches long, every smart woman in Mayfair longed to possess a throat like it.
Making the head look very tall by the
style of hat or mode of hairdressing, the
throat apparently elongates remarkably; a
proper poise of head size adds to the illusion; by these means London women passed for long-throated beauties of the time of Romney or Reynolds.

A lovely neck and shoulders should be

left to speak for themselves. Oddly enough, women with really fine necks have the notion that by ornament or trinketr they increase or at least call attention to their beauty. This is a mistake. The stracious lines of the shoulders, and the sweep from the nape of the neck down the back are broken, and have their value utterly destroyed by a necklace.

There are no more gracious curves in a woman's body than those which start from the nape of the neck, and a woman's skin is nowhere more delicate than between and just above the shoulder blades. Under the charp, shadowed brilliance of artificial light, the tint is like that of pearl-white satin flushed with a faint, rosy glow. Some times it is like a living marble in its fine ness of grain, and exquisite definition,

New Suggestions in Regard to Bust Development.

The best treatment for women who desire to develop the bust is, first, as much res as possible, ten hours sleep during the twenty-four, nourishing food, deep breathing, vocal culture, gymnastics, swimming, out-of-door exercises and a diet consisting

of fiesh-making foods. ble to develop the bust if there is any stricture about the waist or chest, therefore the corset should be loose. Cold Water and Brisk Rubbing Make the Flesh Firm and Improve the Texture of the Skin. How to Develop the Bust.

Padding is fatal to the development of the bust.

Massage is effective, particularly in nection with the use of a lotion made of: Olive oil
Tincture benzoin
Tincture mytrh Where the texture of the skin is dry and and fortunately the muscless of the neck tion. The following is one of the best for the purpose: Coccanut oil

Stir the first three ingredients thoroughly under the chin; massage and certain move-ments are the best treatment. In massager ments are the best treatment. In mussaging, and natural growth of the breast. When an use na. emolient, and placing the three first emollient is used it should be kneaded in fingers of each hand on the chin, as shown with the palms of the hands deeply and In the first illustration, rapidly and firmly firmly, with care taken not to bruise the

of the neck, put the palm of the right hand upward; then raise them above the head, on the right side of the head, near the top. bring them back and downward to the side, then up above the head again

Undeveloped busts are often due to lack of systematic development by exercises and gymnastics during the growing period-that is, from 10 to 18 years. It is precisely then that corrus are most dangerous if they compress the figure; if not worn before one is 35, corsets may be worn afterward with

The difference in size between the waist and the bust-the measurement being taken just under the arms-in the well-formed woman, should be from eight to ten inches A woman physician kindly took the trouble to measure four women to decide the question as to the proportionate differforward strongly, at the same time press ence between the bust and the walst. In two instances there was a difference of eight but that the contraction of the muscles inches in the third nine, and in the fourth All of the women were well proportioned. Afterward the measurement of a woman was taken who had never worn a corset in her life, and the difference be-For the back of the neck, interlace the tween the two points was barely six increaBary size are made with ten inches differ-spec between the bust measure and the

Answers to Correspondents in Regard to Beauty Quest.

Constant Reader-The recipe for a violet face cream is asked. Put half an ounce each of white wax and spermaceti and a gill of almond oil in an earthen jar, set the jar in a pan of hot water on the stove and stir until the mixture melts; when it is an even, clear mass remove from the fire and add a dram of best violet extract; pour at once into a percelain far with a cover, cover while warm, and put where it will cool quickly. Covering the cream closely prevents the evaporation of the per-

J. St. C.-How may I remove a number of rather deep scars caused by breaking the skin in an earnest endeavor to rid myself of blackheads when I was ten years younger than I am now? I thank you very much for the many kind suggestions given each week, and I trust you may long con-tinue to write upon the most interesting sun-ject a woman can read—not to mention the sterner sex." Thank you most sincerely for your pleasant words; they are appreciated. About the scars on your face, please follow these directions: Bathe the face with very hot water every night, then rub
in melted mutton tallow—nothing is more
healing. Directions for preparing mutton
tallow have been given in these columns.
When it is to be used put a little in a
basin, melt it and rub on the face while
the tallow is warm, knead it into the flesh,

it. This will heal the scars in time. C. M., Eleanor M., Mrs. J., Pauline R. and Charlotte-To remove superfluous hair, the following is an excellent depilatory; Bart-

um sulphide one part, starch four parts. Powder the barium very fine and mix thoroughly with the starch. Moisten a small portion of the powder and apply to the sur-face from which the hair is to be removed. Let it remain four or five minutes, and then wash off and apply cold cream to the skin. Repeat once or twice if necessary. The trouble of removing hair by electricity is its slowness. Each hair must be touched in turn, an operation consuming from ten to fifteen seconds per hair. Gray hair may sometimes be partly restored to its orig-inal color by the use of vaseline rubbed well into the scalp, followed by thorough

Almond Cil for Enlarged Pores on the Cheeks.

brushing of the hair.

Miss Nerine S. R. M. R. and M. R. For enlarged pores on nose and cheeks, every night use almond oil, rubbing it well into the flesh, after washing the face with hot water. Twice a week, instead of the oil, substitute a lotion of alum water, which is astringent. Dissolve is ounce powdered alum in 2 ounces resewater and apply to the face with a cloth For growth of eyelashes, For growth of eyelashes,

W.W.W.W.

All ready made waists for women of ordi- and spend twenty minutes or more doing | ladonna is injurious to the eyes, let me say that the eyes should never be tampered with. Please leave beliadonna severely alone. For the scar across your nose caused by a fall in infancy, I fear nothing can now be done. Hopeful-For the eruption on your face,

ise lanoline, I ounce; almond oil 1/2 cunce;

sulphur, percipitated, 1 ounce; violet exand apply a little of the salve to the face at night, washing off in the morning with warm water. Cream of tartar is good to cleanse the blood; also sulphur and molasses. I may be something of a crank on the subject of the latter remedy. I not only regard it as good for the living, but I firmly believe that if a number of the dead had taken it they would be still alive. Buy 19 cents' worth of flour of sulphur, then mix with it molasses until it is the consistency of custard; molasses is prefered to syrup. Take a teaspoonful three successive mornings, skip three mornings, then take three times again until nine doses have been consumed. When taking this blood purifier, which opens the pores, one is very liable to take cold. Care should be taken to guard against this. The proper way to prepare cream of tartar is to pour I pint boiling water over 4 teaspoons of cream of tartar. Let stand until cold. Then pour off into another pitcher and take a winglass three

Margaret B .- Please take note of reply to Hopeful as to the suiphur and mola-ses. I think it cleanses more thoroughly

Bleached Hair Can Never

Be Made Beautiful.

Little Fairy: "Will you kindly tell me a good recipe for bleaching the hair? (me that will not injure it. I also would like to know whether alcohol is good for the hair and complexion. I always read the beauty stories and like them very much. As I am a schoolgiri, I don't care so much to read

the whole paper."

May I ask why in the world you want to bleach your hair, and you really think I will tell you how? No, indeed; in the first place, I don't know how to bleach the hair and in the second place, I would not tell you if I did, as the object of these papers is to help on the cause of beauty, and bleached hair is anything but beautiful. This sounds very much like scolding. You must forgive me if I am making you the victim of my wrath. Many others have asked me for similar recipes, and I have been as mild as a May morning in replying, although inwardly raging. Instead of bleaching your hair, take such very great care of it that it will become soft, silky and abundant and the envy of all beholders. Read directions given to X. Y. about caring for the hair. An ounce of alcohol well rubbed into the hair about once a month cleans the scale of every particle of dandruff and gives similar recipes, and I have been as mild as a scalp of every particle of dandruff and given the hair new life and vigor, keeping it amount and glossy if well brushed after the rubbing. Alcohol may be used occasionally on the face if the skin is oily.

X. Y.—For dry hair twice a week use

a little brilliantine made as follows:

Mix the honey and glycerin together, then add the spirit and cologne. Once it week massage the scalp with castor off 1 ounce, bay rum 8 ounces, and 1 dram cantharides. This will make the hair glossy, if followed by a thorough brushing. Brushing and massage will long keep gray.

Brushing and massage will long keep gray. hair in absyance.

Waiting: "What can I do to make my brown hair very light?" I cannot tell you how to bring this about. Why isn't brown hair pretty as it is? Why must it be light You surely don't want to bleach your hair; if you have any such wild idean, please read my lecture to "Little Fairy." I am rather conclance smitten that I have so vented my wrath upon her you will please take your wrath upon her; you will please take your share of it; also every other misguided tresses than nature has thought best to bestow on her, will please share Little

ST. PATRICK WAS NEVER CANONIZED AT ROME.

His Acceptance as a Saint Is the Outcome of Tradition-Origin and Authority of His Mission Has Been Warmly Disputed-Story of His Life.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC. St. Patrick has been canonized by popular

DEVELOPING THE

MUSCLES ON BOTH SIDES OF THE NECK AT THE SAME TIME

devotion alone. He has never been canonized at Rome. His acceptance as a saint is the outcome of tradition. It may be questioned whether this enthusiastic affection of whole people does not entitle his memory to as high a place as any saint whose name appears upon the list of the church. He has been called the patron saint of Ireland. His day, March 17, is the national day of the people who are descended from those among

whom he lived and worked.

An immense amount of literature about the missionary to Ireland exists. There has been much controversy about his "Roman mission" or the claim that he was an authorized missionary from Rome. The saint had four names, his baptisma

name Succet, his name in captivity Coth raighe, a third name Magonus or Imigonus or Maun, which he exchanged at his ordina-

tion to Patricius.

His very existence has been doubted, his name ascribed to seven different persons at least, while the origin and authority of his mission has been warmly disputed.

That there was such a missionary to Ireland in very truth there is ample authority.

Documentary evidence, thought to be of his own composition, and undoubtedly of period support this view. We have two sions and his epistle to Coroticus. Both seem genuine. A copy of the confessions more than a thousand years old, is preserved in the book of Armagh, one of the greatest treasures of the library of Trinity

ollege, Dublin. Historians have agreed that the saint was born probably at Kilpatrick, near Dumbar-ten, in Scotland, and the date is thought to be A. D., 372. Every schoolboy has read of the raids of the Picts and Scots, so important in the history of early Britain. On Succet captive. He was 16 years of age at the time, and had been a careless, happy boy. He became the slave of Milchu, King Dalaradia, the most powerful kingdom of

Northeast Ireland. Many traditions about his residence there are current. The exact spot where he lived is near the village of Broughshane five or six miles east of Ballymena, where a townland, Ballyligpatrick, the town of the hollow of Patrick, commemorates probably the position of the farm where St

Patrick fed the swine of Milchu.

In his captivity the young man knew a spiritual change, and because earnest in prayer. It is said that he had a dream just before his escape from bondage that told him he should return to Scotland; and another informing him that his ship was ready at a port about 200 miles away. He made his way thither and found a ship on the point of departure. It was with diffi-culty that he could obtain passage. The cargo consisted in part of valuable Irish wolf-dogs, which were a monopoly among the Irish princes, and were in great demand

Succest had learned the way of managing them and he was taken aboard for an at-tendant. After a voyage of three days the vessel reached its destination in the Loire River, France, where Succat's or Patrick's engagement ended. Thus terminates his captivity of seven years.

He was free to pursue that course of study and devotion which he felt was his

duty in life. For several years he studied under Martin of Tours, was ordained, and return to his parents in Britain with his nind full of the plan of preaching to the Irish. In a dream a man named Victori-cus appeared to him and handed to him a letter inscribed, 'the voice of the people of Ireland.' He seemed to hear voices from the west of Ireland saying: 'Come, holy youth, and henceforth walk among us.' Patrick was about 30 years old when began his life-work in Ireland. He landed began his life-work in Ireland. He lather upon Irish soil at the mouth of the River Vartry—the stream which now supplies Dublin with water—where it flows into the sea at the town of Wicklow, afterwards a

The Saint was received in a hostile man-ner by the Pagan inhabitants of Wicklew. He was greeted with a shower of stones which knocked out the front teeth of one of his companions, St. Mantan, where the

Irish name of Wicklew, Kilmantan, er Church of Mantan. Urged by a true missionary spirit he first visited the locality where he had spent seven years of his youth. His stopping seven years of his youth. His stopping places on this journey may still be traced. Sailing northward he landed at an island off the northern coast of the County Dublin, still called Inispatrick, or in the seventh century, Insula Patricii. He penetrated into the heart of what is now the County Down, and his first convert was Michu, the local chief, who permitted him to use a stable for a church. This was the first church his forst church. ble for a church. This was the first church founded by the saint. It was called the Church of Saul, or Sabhall, which is the Keltic for Saul.

His approach to King Milchu's residence must have been a thrilling scene. Warned by his Druids that his former servant would triumph over him. King Milchu gathered all his household goods, set fire to them and perished with his family in the

fames just as St. Patrick appeared.
St. Patrick determined to strike a blow at
the very center of Irish paganism and directed his steps toward Tara, and arrived
at the Hill of Slane, which dominates the vast plain of Meath. According to early Christian custom he lit his Paschal fire on This fire was seen on Tara, where the King of Ireland, Laoghaire, was then in convention with the chiefs. Part of the ritual of the convention was that no fire should be lit in his dominions on this precise night until the King's fire was lit on Tara.

Tara. St. Patrick's act was a direct chal-lenge to the edict of the King. The narrative of that mighty conflict on the heights of Ireland is interspersed with tales of miracles. It terminated with the defeat of Laoghaire and the conversion of the great man and his followers. The vast earthworks, still existing, bear witness of the hospitality of Tara, while the walls

where it is believed that St. Patrick baptized his converts are still flowing, or thei island near Pettigo, County Donegal, It was

REMOVING BY MASSAGE

STOW UNDER THE CHIM

THE FIRST TIMY WRINKLES WHICH

sites ascertained.

After spending seven years in Connaught the saint passed into Ulster, where he feunded the Metropolitan Church of Armagh, A. D., 46. It is claimed that he prophesied the future eminence of Dublin However, Dublin had then no existence as a city, as it became a place of importance in the period of the Danish invasions.

85. Patrick died at Saul, where his first church was founded. Some writers have made 433 the year of his death, and his age 120, a number which says one writer; a v-130, a number which, says one writer, is evidently based on a desire to parallel his career with that of Moses. It is said that the place of his burial was unknown, like that of Moses, about whose interment a

pcet has written: And no man dug that espuichre. And no man saw it e'er, For the angels of God upturned the sod

And laid the dead man there. However, others have claimed that the place of St. Patrick's burial was known. St. Patrick paid his own way in his prog-ress through Ireland, and it is so recorded in his confessions. He tells that he was particular about returning gifts laid on the

The legend of his driving the snakes from Ireland has been ascribed to an earlier saint, Joseph of Arimathea. One biographes of St. Patrick mentions that Solinus, a geographer of the Third Century, before the period of St. Patrick, spoke of Ireland's ex-emption from poisonous animals. The legend & St. Patrick is that he ence

had been presented to him in a vision by St. Patrick's purgatory is a cave on ar

said that any one "to underwent the pen-ance there was "purged" from all his sins and would not "enter hell." The staff said to be St. Patrick's was transferred after the Norman conquest to Christ Church, Dublin, where Archbishop Brown destroyed it at the Reformation, A. D. 1538, when many relics of antiquity per

The legend of the Shamrock is that the Baint used the leaf as an illustration of the doctrines of the Trinity. Its significance was recognized, it is claimed, before the Saint's time, and, it is thought, was prob-

St. Patrick was not mentioned by that early chronicler of church history, the venerable Bede, who took no interest in the Celtic Church. Such neglect, however, is thought to have no significance, since there

"No. Johnny, that grandmother racket won't work this time; and I'll tell you right now, if you ever hope to rise in the world. like I have, remember that truth, truth in all matters, is the essential foundation of spent the fifty days of Lent in fasting and prayer on a mountain in Mayo. He was tormented by demons and reptiles, which he drove into the sea with his staff. This staff tained late te-night on important busing the staff of th success. Now, you may call up 4,11,44 Harlem, and tell Mrs. Jones that I will be de**CURIOUS RIP VAN WINKLE PLANTS** Old indeed was the freak or lapse in the | New Providence, Names, last winter, Curi-

law of nature which came under my observation not long ago. The annual habits of plants, by which they revive according to the play of the seasons, had a distinct setback through the peculiar antice of a root. which, although alive down under the ground, deliberately and stubbornly refused to unfold and remained asleep for fully two years before giving the faintest sign

DEVELOPING THE MUSCLES

OF THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE

NECK, AND FILLING

"Now, there is one of the most interesting and curious things that I have ever ab served?" said the curator of the department of geology and paleontology at the American Museum of Natural History, in Central Park, pointing toward the flower pot near a window in his office where two or three curled stems, with touches of green about them and looking very much like the fronds of ferns, were visible.

"That little plant has been torpid since two years ago last April-"

"Indeed! A sleeping fern?" "By no means; don't mistake it for fern, although it is related to that family. It belongs to the cacade, an order of plants between the ferns and palms, and is called the samia integrifolia. It abounds in Florids, where it is called 'coontie,' and is highly prized for use in bouquets, being more durable than the fern. Its root is also valuable, being edible and very nutritious. and at Miami, in Florida, there is a factory where a starch called Florida arrowroot is made from it. On my way to Nassau last winter, while at Miami, I noticed that much of this growth had been destroyed by fire. but so recuperative was its tendency that when I returned in the spring it was growing beautifully everywhere in the greatest

abundance" "Does it have a flower?"

"Not exactly a flower, but a cone, ex tending down into the roots. I will show you one which I have preserved in alcohol In the catkin of the female plant are the seeds. Those brilliant coral-colored seeds that you see lying yonder upon my pen tray are the reeds of the zamia."

"I have been greatly interested in watch

ing the development of this queer little phenomenon," continued the professor, turning away from his scientific study of the oligocene (in some specimens of fossil snails scattered over his table) and gazing with a smile at the unfolding plant, "Do you know that we get the remains of fossil cyeads of this variety from the Rocky Moun tains? I will show you presently some splendid specimens in the cases outside-ex stinct forms of enormous size from the Jurassic period, not less than two and one half feet high. They have now sille or silexified-that is, turned to fint. The leaves or fronds of the samia grow in bunches of six around the central cone and it is altogether a beautiful plant."

fessor? I never saw anything just like itall jointed that way! Is it a sleeping plant, ous, isn't it? Looks as if it were all stem. Nevertheless, at those bamboolike joints along this fleshy green stem tendrils are thrown off which strike downward into the earth or attach themselves to other plants, and at each of those joints, also, a single leaf comes out."

"Does it grow nowhere tale but in Nassaur"

"That I cannot say, for I have not been able to classify it yet, but it grows there luxuriantly. I brought several sections of it with me on my return home last spring. and sent one of them to my friend, Professor Britton, at the Brenz Park Botanical Gardens, asking him to let me know whether of not it was a cactus, but he said that it was not, very decidedly, because the cactus is wooded in the center of the stem which this does not happen to be."

FIERY HEART OF

A BRILLIANT OPAL

Now that epals have been restored to favor, and it is understood that instead of being omens of ill fortune they are really "lucky stones," it is easy to understand why supernatural agencies have been ascribed to the fascinating gem, and it may be of interest to learn something of how to best preserve its brillancy and beauty.

There is probably no other stone so susceptible to outside influences as an opal, The stone is soft, compared with other gems, and the flashing of its colors is due to the refraction of light on the tiny scales and almost invisible fissures within the stone, which act like a prism, dividing the light and throwing out all the varying hues

of the rainbow.

The play of color is constantly changing. Duliness and brillancy succeed each other with the regularity of atmospheric variations, moderate warmth having a distinct illuminating effect, while much heat is capable of robbing the stone of all its beauty by drying the moisture contained in the

by drying the moisture contained in the minute cells

It is a curious fact, too, that there are vapors emitted from the human body in certain diseased conditions that are capable of rendering the stone dull and opaque. And the fading of life and fortune and the fading of the epal may be simultaneous, but the stone is the innocent victim of the condition of the wearer, not the cause of disaster. Sir Walter Scott, in his "Anne of Gierstein," distorts the properties of the opal to heighten the uncanny element in his story, and to carry out this glot makes his story, and to carry out this plot makes

his story, and to carry out the story may be traced that "uncomfortable feeling" about an opal, which people, not at all superstitious in other matters, cannot seem to shake off. If a man of a woman attempts to wear one, friends and a woman attempts to wear one, friends and a security ances continually bring up the old. a woman attempts to wear one, friends and a woman attempts to wear one, friends and acquaintances continually bring up the old superstition, until the uncanny stone sometimes ceases to delight. But it is time this old superstition should be sent flying after the old witch and her broomstick; for in the old days the stone was highly prized as an omen of good fortune.

Most of the finest epals come from Hungary, but the principal vein has been exhausted lately, so that the gem in its finest variety is exceedingly rare.

"But what is this other queer plant, growing in the same pot with the samia, professor? I never saw anything just like itali jointed that way! Is it a sleeping plant, also?"

"No, That is something I brought from will they stand the same hard wear."

hausted lately, so that the gem in its finest variety is exceedingly rare. The clear, bright epals with the luminous free come from Mexico. Any opal, and particularly the Mexican stone, becomes dulled by washing the hands with the ring on, and it loses its brilliant play of color. The stones are not durable like diamonds, nor

is abundant evidence of the authenticity of St. Patrick and his labor of love in Ire-

An Example.